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## TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DESTROYER AND DELIVERER.

A LEAF FROM THE BIBLE.

And it came to pass on that awful day, when the first Man transgressed the commandment of his Maker, that the Lord in Heaven gathered together his angels to an assembly, both to declare unto them his counsel, and to reveal to them Man's disobedience.

As they were all congregated round the throne of the Eternal, the voice of the Lord came and spake unto them, saying:

"Behold the Morning, and the Cherubim and Seraphim, harken unto my voice!"

"The world which I created for man, with his passions he hath polluted; and let the penalty of his transgressions be in his hand."

"He hath debauched my word, and hath listened to the tempter saying unto him—'Thou shalt not surely die.'"

"And now, have I said, and shall I not do it? Death has passed upon the sons of Earth forever. Which of you, going down, will daily execute mine office?"

And they were all silent for sorrow, for they knew how well beloved Adam had been.

And again the Lord spake unto them, saying—

"Which of you will be the Sword in my hand to execute judgment and justice upon the sons of men? Earth is cursed for their sake; dust they are, and unto dust they shall return."

And it came to pass, when the Angels continued silent, that Azazel, the firstborn of the Seraphim, stood forth and said—

"Behold the serpent, O Lord!"

And the Lord said, looking upon Azazel, smiled upon him, and said unto him—

"Knowest thou, my son, what shall be thy portion? Thou shalt leave the wilderness of my presence and the fulness of the earth which thou hast here; thou shalt accompany with sin and misery, and take up thine abode for ever in the house of mourning! Yes, thou shalt be called the Father of Corruption; and the worm shall be thy mother and sister—Wilt thou go down and abide among them?"

And he answered and said—"Yes, Lord!"

And the Lord said again unto Azazel—

"Knowest thou, O Azazel, what shall be thy portion? Thou shalt leave the wilderness of my presence and the fulness of the earth which thou hast here; thou shalt accompany with sin and misery, and take up thine abode for ever in the house of mourning! Yes, thou shalt be called the Father of Corruption; and the worm shall be thy mother and sister—Wilt thou go down and abide among them?"

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fifty cents. "Stop, squire, you are mistaken in the amount; it's 75 cents." "I know," returned the squire, "but I can't swear you for nothing."

### From the Ladies' World of Fashion. SERENADE.

[BY EDWARD C. PINCKNEY.]

Look out upon the stars, my love,  
And shun them with thine eyes,  
On which, than on those lights above,  
Thou hang more fond desires.  
Night's beauty is the harmony  
Of blending shades and light;  
Then, lady, up—look out, and be  
A sister to the night!  
Sleep not!—thine image wakes for aye  
Within my watching breast:  
Sleep not!—from her, soft sleep should fly,  
Who robs all hearts of rest.  
Nay, lady, from thy slumbers break,  
And make this darkness gay,  
With looks, whose brightness well might make  
Of darker nights a day.

### From the Magnolia for July. THE PIRATES AND THE PALATINES.

A LEGEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

There is a tradition of the North Carolina shores, which we have at present in a crude state, but which, in the hands of some of our romancers, may be wrought into a most beautiful fiction. It has been a subject of even recent assertion, certified by the sworn testimonies of credible persons, that, annually, at a certain period in every year, a luminous object, having the exact appearance of a ship on fire, appears upon the coast. Seeming to burn furiously, it yet speeds along, undiminished in fiery bulk and volume, sailing with incredible rapidity until out of sight, but again suddenly reappearing at the original point, and pursuing the same identical route, and in this progress, to and fro, it continues through-out that particular night of the year which is appropriated to its exhibition.

This singular spectacle is accounted for by the following story. The burning ship goes by the name of the "Ship of the Palatines." The tradition is, that some time in the reign of the first George, a small company of that class of emigrants who were known as German Palatines, were provided with a ship at London, at the public expense, that they might be transported to this country. It is well known that this sort of assistance was frequently rendered to a class of people, who were in most cases exceedingly poor. It so happened, however, that the Palatines in question were in rather better circumstances than was commonly the case with their countrymen. They had money, but with a small cunning, they affected a degree of poverty, with the notoriety of which, the help of government—not to speak of private charities—would have been withheld. They had accumulated gold, vessels of silver, goods of various kinds, and were, in fact, a small and selfish community. Their treasure occupied but a little space, and were cautiously put from sight in the masts of their inferior baggage. In this condition of things, they went on board the vessel which had been provided for them, and soon after put to sea.

The voyage was a protracted one, in a half rotten bark, and with head winds a great part of the time. Worned out with confinement, and sickened with a sort of travel to which they were unaccustomed, the poor Palatines were heartily rejoiced when they at length saw land. They made the coast of North Carolina, late in the day, and seeing the shores so nigh, the poor creatures, half mad with joy, began to hoist their baggage in readiness for the promised landing. But they were destined to be disappointed. In the excitement of the occasion and moment, they forgot their prudence, and either made an ostentatious exhibition of their wealth, or some words escaped them which led the captain of their vessel to suspect their possession of it. His greedy eye beheld their treasures, or his greedy ears had heard their foolish boast of possessions which they had never made public in England.

This discovery awakened the devil in his heart. He gave the sign to his mate; perhaps intimated his object to the seamen generally. In those days the profession of piracy was not as odious as it is in ours. Successful piracy, indeed, was rather an honorable business; and he who practiced it with most profit, was likely to acquire from it most honor. It was only discreditable, like any other speculation, when unprofitable. At all events, the captain determined upon possessing the wealth of the poor emigrants, contrived to build their purpose of landing upon the shores which seemed to them so nigh and inviting. It was not difficult for him so to manage his vessel, as to convince them that landing was impossible until the ensuing day. The hope deferred maketh the heart sick; and the greater part of them to their hammocks. Their baggage, with the unhappy exposed wealth, was again restored to the interior of the ship. But a few young men sat upon the deck, watching the faint lines of the land, until swallowed up in darkness; even then, with eyes straining in the direction of the shore for which they yearned, conversing together, in their own language, in hope and confident expectation of their future fortunes. While thus employed, the captain and his crew, in another part of the vessel, were concealing their fearful scheme of villainy. The hour grew late, the night deepened; the few Germans who remained on deck, stretched themselves out where they were, and were soon composed in slumber. While thus, under the peaceful cope and canopy of heaven, in a slumber, which the solemn starlight looking down upon, seemed to hallow, the merciless murderers, with cautious footstep and bared weapon, set upon them. The cabin door of the vessel had been fastened, the entrance closed to the hold. Each seaman stood by his victim, and at a given signal they all struck together. There was no chance given for struggle—the murderers had planned their crime with consummate deliberation and skill. A spasmodic throes of some muscular frame, a faint cry, but little more. At least, the poor sleepers below were unaroused by the event.

The deck cleared of the murdered men, the murderers descended stealthily to the work below. Passing from berth to berth with the most fiendish coolness, they struck—seldom twice, almost always fatally—men, women and children; the old, the young, the tender and the strong, the young mother, and the poor angel innocent but lately sent to earth, all perished or were incapable of arresting the objects of the criminals. We may fancy for ourselves the horror of such a scene. We may imagine some one of more of the victims awaking under the ill directed knife, awaking to a vain struggle,—unkindly alarming those into consciousness who had no strength for combat. Perhaps a mother may have found strength to rise to her knees, imploring mercy for the dear child of her heart and hope, and may have been suffered to live sufficiently long to see its death struggle, its wild contortions, in the grasp of the unrelenting assassin. Art may not describe such a scene truly, as imagination can hardly conceive it. They perished, one and all,—that little family of emigrants;—and the murderers, grouped around the treasures which had damned their hearts into the worst hell of covetousness and crime, were now busied in the division of their bloody spoils. How they settled this matter among themselves; what division they made, and with what temper they carried on the consultation, is, of course, only matter of conjecture. But tradition, which is always sufficiently courageous for conjecture, asserts, that having possessed themselves of all that was valuable in the ship,—all that could be easily appropriated,—they determined to set her on fire, as the only mode to conceal thoroughly the bloody testimonies of their crime. Their boats were accordingly launched at midnight. The night was still calm, still beautiful, still looking down as innocently as if there were no crimes,—as if death had never been born among the children of men. Having transferred their spoils to the boats, and completed their preparations, the vessel was set on fire. The fire, fed by tar and other matter, seized instantly upon the combustible fabric. The flames rose triumphantly in air, rushing from stern to stern, from keel to bulwark, from the deck to the highest part of the towering mast, involving shroud and sail, rope and line, spar and stanchion, in one general blaze; but, to the astonished eyes of the murderers, these objects soon became distinctly articulated, each in its own outline, by the bright, burning, but unobscuring fire. Fast as they fled—stoutly as they pulled for land,—they gazed with horror and consternation upon the wondrous spectacle behind them,—a ship on fire that would not burn! A fire that would neither destroy its object, nor conceal, in its smoke, the form which it so completely enveloped! Strange and wondrous spectacle indeed.

It continued all night to burn—speed on with the wind—now passing out from sight, and anon, visible, flaming forever, back again, on the very spot where the crime had been committed. With the dawn of day, it had ceased to burn—but there it stood, erect as ever, with the spars, sails, masts, unscathed—everything in its place but every thing blackened, charred, as if the fire, having consumed the vessel, had left the wreck as a sign to the wretched criminals, but they watched it through the way with fearful interest. Every moment they looked to see it go down. But, strange to say, while it never sank, it never moved. There was no anchor to hold it to those shores,—there was no fast to bind it in its place,—nor was there a calm upon the face of the deep. With eyes upon which some powerful spell had fastened itself with the force of fascination, they watched the strange spectacle. But, with the return of night, a new interest of dread was awakened in their bosoms. As the sun went down, and twilight darkened the earth, and the pale stars came forth along the great summits of heaven, the flames relapsed upon the vessel. Spar and mast became re-illumined,—once more the fire raged, and the frame of the ship reddened from the bulwarks to the wave—from deck to mast head,—from stern to stern. The dreadful sight could be borne no longer. The murderers fled from the shore—fled to the forest and buried themselves in the vast interior.

Never, says the tradition, has the penalty of blood been paid. The criminals went free. No justice followed on their footsteps. Whatever may have been their regrets, their remorse, it is very certain that human laws have had no share in their punishment. They lived on their ill gotten spoils; their descendants still enjoy them; and thus it is that the burning ship of the Palatines reappears, each year, on the anniversary of that night of crime, on the very spot where it was committed. Thus it burns from stern to stern, from deck to mast, but still unscathed; and thus it will continue to burn, until, upon the last descendant of that bloody crew, the ever-avenging Providence shall have consummated the requisite retribution.

The old, the young, the tender and the strong, the young mother, and the poor angel innocent but lately sent to earth, all perished or were incapable of arresting the objects of the criminals. We may fancy for ourselves the horror of such a scene. We may imagine some one of more of the victims awaking under the ill directed knife, awaking to a vain struggle,—unkindly alarming those into consciousness who had no strength for combat. Perhaps a mother may have found strength to rise to her knees, imploring mercy for the dear child of her heart and hope, and may have been suffered to live sufficiently long to see its death struggle, its wild contortions, in the grasp of the unrelenting assassin. Art may not describe such a scene truly, as imagination can hardly conceive it. They perished, one and all,—that little family of emigrants;—and the murderers, grouped around the treasures which had damned their hearts into the worst hell of covetousness and crime, were now busied in the division of their bloody spoils. How they settled this matter among themselves; what division they made, and with what temper they carried on the consultation, is, of course, only matter of conjecture. But tradition, which is always sufficiently courageous for conjecture, asserts, that having possessed themselves of all that was valuable in the ship,—all that could be easily appropriated,—they determined to set her on fire, as the only mode to conceal thoroughly the bloody testimonies of their crime. Their boats were accordingly launched at midnight. The night was still calm, still beautiful, still looking down as innocently as if there were no crimes,—as if death had never been born among the children of men. Having transferred their spoils to the boats, and completed their preparations, the vessel was set on fire. The fire, fed by tar and other matter, seized instantly upon the combustible fabric. The flames rose triumphantly in air, rushing from stern to stern, from keel to bulwark, from the deck to the highest part of the towering mast, involving shroud and sail, rope and line, spar and stanchion, in one general blaze; but, to the astonished eyes of the murderers, these objects soon became distinctly articulated, each in its own outline, by the bright, burning, but unobscuring fire. Fast as they fled—stoutly as they pulled for land,—they gazed with horror and consternation upon the wondrous spectacle behind them,—a ship on fire that would not burn! A fire that would neither destroy its object, nor conceal, in its smoke, the form which it so completely enveloped! Strange and wondrous spectacle indeed.

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The Modern Hercules.—Monsieur Paul, who was only 18 years old in March last, performed the wonderful feat of pulling against two strong horses at the Bowery Theatre on Monday evening last. The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The animals selected to pull against him were a pair of large sized Pennsylvania bred horses, that are in the daily habit of drawing from two to three tons of granite at a load, suspended from an enormous truck used for that purpose. Paul, after firing the cannon, weighing 300 pounds, from his shoulders, and ascending the fireman's rope first up to the flies, by means of his hands alone, and other Herculean feats, proceeded to place himself horizontally upon a strong oak ladder, made for the purpose, in order to make the grand effort. The horses were led on by their regular driver, and harnessed to a rope fastened to Paul's feet. To this rope was attached three broad ribbons, or girths, one of which was drawn tightly over his loins, and the others over each shoulder. The brace afforded by his feet against the step of the ladder; the divided power of the girths and his hold with both hands upon the upper part of the ladder, constituted his only resistance to the immense power he had to contend against.

Paul's body when thus disposed, resembled that of a mauler upon the infernal rack, preparatory to being torn to pieces. When the colossal horses were brought upon the stage, and attached to the feet of the intrepid performer, a sensation of horror seemed to pervade every part of the house. It was deemed certain by those having charge of the horses, that he would be drawn off the ladder. The word was given—the harness straightened—the ladder cracked and strained—the two ropes by which one end of it

was secured to the stage, stretched and threatened to break, the horses, aided by a platform upon the stage with cleats to brace their feet, strained every muscle and vein; the well known voice of the driver—the lash repeated again and again—all failed to force the enduring champion from his hold. The shouts of the audience—the waving of handkerchiefs, and the withdrawal of the horses, proclaimed his triumph. Paul offered to repeat the performance and to resist with one hand and one foot, but the manager very properly would not permit it. The audience were satisfied with what they had seen, that Paul is beyond all question the most powerful man in existence."

### From the Union Democrat. 'TIS THE LAST OF LOG CABINS.

AIR—"Tis the last rose of summer.  
'Tis the last of Log Cabins,  
Left standing alone;  
All its Tipping companions  
Are burnt out and gone.  
No dandy is sporting,  
No loafer is nigh;  
For the barrels are empty,  
The guards are all dry.  
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,  
To stand thin and brown;  
Since the Cabinets throw up  
A Cabin's thrown down;  
Thus kindly I scatter  
The logs to the earth.  
They will do to make log-poles,  
Or light up a hearth.  
So soon may I follow,  
When "consoling" decay,  
When "clubs" split to pieces  
And "pipes" come to play;  
When the songs are all sung,  
Of the child's all gone,  
Of who would inhabit  
This "hard" world alone!

### PRESENTATION OF A FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald in noticing the splendid diplomatic dinner given by the President to Lord Ashburton, relates the following of Old Hickory:

Mentioning the foreign Ministers it calls to mind an anecdote of Gen. Jackson and the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, which Bufile Peyton used to tell with great effect. When Mr. McLane was Secretary of State, a new minister arrived from Lisbon, and a day was appointed for him to be presented to President Jackson. The hour was set, and the Secretary expected the Minister to call at the State Department for him; but Mr. McLane's French is like that of the present translator to the Department, rather difficult of comprehension, and the Portuguese misunderstood him, and proceeded to the White House alone. He rang the bell, and Jenny O'Neil, Martin's predecessor, came to the door.

"Je suis venu voir, Monsieur le President," said the Minister.

"He says president, though, and I s'pose he wants to see the general!"

"Out, out," said the Portuguese, bowing.

So Jenny ushered him into the green room where the General was smoking his corn cob pipe with great composure. The minister made his bow to the President, and addressed him in the French of which the General did not understand one word.

"What does the fellow say, Jenny?"

"Devil a know I know—I reckon he is a forriner."

"Try him in Irish, Jenny," said Old Hickory.

Jenny gave him a touch of the genuine Milesian, but the Minister only shrugged his shoulders with the usual "plait it," "deh," says Jenny, "he can't go the Irish, sir; he's French."

"Then send for the French cook, and let him try if he can find out what the gentleman wants."

The cook was hurried from the kitchen, sleeves rolled up, and carving knife in hand. The Minister, seeing this formidable apparition, and doubting that he was in the presence of the head of the nation, feared some treachery, and made for the door, before Jenny placed himself, to keep him in. When the cook, by the General's order, asked him who he was, and what he wanted, he gave a very subdued answer, to the astonishment of the cook, the President, and Jenny, who now discovered for the first time the character of the stranger.

In this stage of the business, Mr. McLane came in, and the Minister was presented in form. But the matter could not be alluded to in Old Hickory's presence, without putting him in a passion. [A Good one, true or not.]

"Rachel, my daughter, why don't you learn as fast as your sister Hannah?"—"Why don't every stock of clover bear four leaves, mother?"

"Well, Mr.—, how is your wife this morning?"—"Inquired a physician one morning of his acquaintance."

"She's no better, I thank you, doctor!" was the reply.

In a company where cardinal Pole was, the conversation turned on a young man who was very learned, but very noisy and turbulent. The cardinal remarked, "That learning in such young men is like new wine in the vat, there in works and ferment; but after it is put into a vessel, having gathered its strength together, it settles, and is quiet and still."

They who will abandon a friend for one error know little of human character, and prove that their hearts are as cold as their judgments are weak.

Witty.—A witty gentleman observing a citizen who had lost an arm, passing, said he presumed he might be called "an off hand man."

Chapters.—Chapters are like stone seats scattered on the road through a book, to give the reader a chance to rest himself and look behind him.

Man and Woman.—A woman's head is always influenced by her heart; but a man's heart is generally influenced by his head.—Lady Blessington.

Unparalleled Precocity.—"Isn't he a fine child?" said a young mother to a visitor, as she proudly exhibited her first born. "The handsomest boy I ever saw," was of course, the instant reply of the old bachelor to whom the appeal was made. "Yes; bless his little heart!" exclaimed the better half author of the little bantling, "and very forward of his age, don't you think?" "Very

forward," said the echo. And, as the young man removed the cap from her Bobby's head, the experienced becheor continued, in evident amazement, "Bless me!—he is forward! I never saw a person bald-headed so soon!"

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SPEECH OF

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina,  
Delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th July, 1842.

The bill which had been vetoed by the President being rejected, and the general tariff bill having been taken up on the 5th of July, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House—

MR. SAUNDERS spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am happy in having obtained the floor, as it enables me to express my views on such subjects as I deem worthy of the consideration of the House, and which I hope to be able to do so. My experience as a member of this House has led me to observe that, whenever the captain presents himself at your bar—no matter in what character or shape—he never fails to find within these walls warm, zealous, and able advocates; because he always comes with the disinterested professions of the patriot, asking nothing for himself, every thing for the country. If he comes as a bank monopolist, asking exclusive privileges,—still all is for the country, as he only seeks to improve the currency, and to regulate the exchanges. If he comes as a manufacturer, asking protection for the great business in which he is engaged,—all is for the country, as he only wishes to build up home industry, and add to the wages of labor. If in the capacity of the merchant, his only wish is to give prosperity to commerce and agriculture. It is the farmer alone, the great producer of all that gives life and support to the nation, who is but too seldom thought of here—except when the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as on the present occasion, seeks the avenue to his pocket, under the pretext of advancing the general welfare. So you have your committees on the currency, on manufactures and commerce, each ably sustaining the great interest confided to their charge. But I may be asked here, as I have been elsewhere, if I am not willing to relieve the treasury—to restore the fallen credit of the country? I ask, in turn, what was the relief promised, and what is it you propose? If it be by again filling that treasury to overflowing, and thus leading to those expenditures which have been condemned as extravagant, then I, for one, cannot go with you. You propose to levy, by the bill on your table, thirty-two millions upon imports alone, with the view of collecting and providing a net revenue of twenty-seven and a half or twenty eight millions of dollars. I ask, sir, if this is the relief promised, and this to the people before coming into power? I can be recollected that, at the extra session, on the discussion of the bank, the friends of that measure contended that was one of the issues which were before the people; and that I then had occasion to refer to the speech of Mr. Badger, which had been used as a sort of text book by the Whig orators in my own State; and I began now to refer to the same document, to see how far this question of the tariff was there submitted to the people. But I presume no Whig from that State will be bold enough to affirm that any one ventured there to express himself in favor of a protective tariff, or for a violation of the compromise act of 1833. Mr. Badger, in his Granville speech, says:

"But why is the subject of the tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the compromise act. Who proposes to disturb it? Who dares to increase the duties? Certainly neither General Harrison nor any of his friends. But the Administration has lately recommended to Congress the propriety of increasing some of the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the compromise bill duty free. Then now stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a protective tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for a 'non-committal' is his rule; but, if you look to his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those who carry farthest the protective system. He voted for the tariff of 1824, and for that of 1825. The bill of 1825 was deemed so oppressive to the South, that its familiar appellation with us has been 'the bill of abominations;' and it was this which drove South Carolina into nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war."

Such were the language and the doctrines of the Whigs in North Carolina before the election. If they were "non-committal" then, they are certainly not so now. At your extra session, you passed a bill raising the duties to 20 per cent. on all articles then admitted free of duty, with the exception of a few enumerated articles. So that, at your first session, you actually do what Mr. Badger condemned the late Administration for proposing—if necessary to raise revenue. And you now propose to violate the act of compromise, and impose a protective tariff but little short of that of 1825. Then, it was denounced as "a bill of abominations;" now, it is the great Whig measure of relief; and your great leader would seem to rejoice in the distresses of the country, because, as he supposes, it renders such a measure necessary to relieve the treasury. The compromise act, both in letter and spirit, is now to be violated; and because, as the gentleman from Boston [Mr. Arden] has told us, the manufacturers were never parties to it; because, as he says, "they considered it an abandonment of the principle of protection." The gentleman made other singular declarations, for a Clay man, as to Mr. Clay's private course with his tariff friends. He tried to satisfy them the compromise act contained no abandonment of the protective policy, "and that no future Congress would be bound by it;" and that "circumstances might occur which would make a greater revenue necessary, than that which would be produced under the act."

Such was the secret language of Henry Clay to his tariff friends in 1833, whilst he openly sustained the act as binding on the country; and in 1837 eloquently protested against any change, even to reduce revenue, as violating its provisions. The act, says the gentleman, was made by the Jackson men and the nullifiers, for the purpose of getting the latter out of their difficulties. It contained says the gentleman, an abandonment of the principle of protection.

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of protection, and yet was only passed to relieve the milliners. I hope, then, in future, the credit will be given to the much abused milliners for this act of favor to the South, and not the great pacifier, Henry Clay. But to return to my argument. Whether we take the bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, from that on Manufactures, or that of the Treasury, the difference is like that of my uncle Toby's hat—between the old cocked hat, and the old hat cocked. The object and design of each are protection and high revenue. It is stated by Mr. Lowndes—one of the most virtuous and patriotic statesmen this country has ever known, whose death every lover of the country most deeply deplores—that the tariff of 1816, which, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he reported, was framed on the principle of revenue and encouragement; that, under the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, many flourishing manufactures had sprung up, which all were disposed to foster, as well as to encourage others which might afterwards arise. With this view, a duty of 25 per cent. was considered as sufficiently high. But with this the manufacturers were not satisfied; and at the next Congress (1818) succeeded in raising the duties to 33½ per cent. Not content with this, they applied again in 1820; but, after a full and able discussion, were defeated. But their enmity was not thus to be lulled. In 1824 they were more successful; and the gentleman from Boston will allow me to say to him that, if I have been led into errors on this subject, they were taught me then by Daniel Webster, and the then member from his city. Thus successful, Congress was led to pass the bill of 1824, which drove the South to the point of madness. We had, then, the compromise act of 1823, which gave way and repose to the country. But that is now to be violated. Revenue is the word—direct taxes, or excise, or impost, are the alternatives. I am free to say, the people I represent (as I am myself) are in favor of the collection of revenue from our foreign importations, in preference to a tax upon our lands and property. It is the more acceptable to us, if for nothing else, that at least has the appearance of being voluntary—if that can be called so, which we pay from necessity. Your farmer may dispose with his broadcloth coat for himself, and with a silk gown for his wife; but cannot do without his iron and his salt; nor will he willingly give up, if he desires peace and comfort in his family, his sugar and coffee.

Mr. Chairman, it was the object of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens], in his eloquent remarks, to satisfy the committee that, if you pass the bill imposing such high duties as it proposes, you will fail to collect the amount of revenue you desire, and be driven, in your necessities, to resort to direct taxes, or some other mode of supplying your wants. It shall be my purpose to show you ought not, even if you could, to levy so heavy a tax as you propose, in the present distressed condition of the country; but that you can and should bring down your expenditures to an economical administration of the Government. Your chairman of Ways and Means says it is necessary to have this large amount. And how is this necessity established? We are first called to the statement accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 9th of May last:

| For the year 1842.                                                                                               |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous appropriations                                                      | 932,000 00      |
| Debt due by corporate cities, principal and interest                                                             | 135,000 00      |
| Parts of the old public debt                                                                                     | 5,000 00        |
| 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States, including the sums due to Mississippi and Alabama, under the late law | 412,000 00      |
| Interest payable in 1842, on the loan of 1841 & 1842                                                             | 8513,000 00     |
| Redemption of Treasury notes including interest                                                                  | 7,400,000 00    |
|                                                                                                                  | 7,913,000 00    |
|                                                                                                                  | 88,222,258 95   |
| For the year 1843.                                                                                               |                 |
| Civil, foreign intercourse & miscellaneous, military and naval                                                   | \$21,424,357 95 |
| Permanent appropriations                                                                                         | 932,000 00      |
| Debt due by corporate cities                                                                                     | 132,000 00      |
| Parts of the old public debt                                                                                     | 5,000 00        |
| 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States                                                                        | 362,000 00      |
| Interest payable in 1843 on loan                                                                                 | 1,003,000 00    |
| Redemption of treasury notes, including interest                                                                 | 5,300,000 00    |
|                                                                                                                  | 32,138,658 95   |
| For the year 1844.                                                                                               |                 |
| Civil, foreign intercourse & miscellaneous, military and naval                                                   | \$23,444,358 95 |
| Permanent appropriations                                                                                         | 932,000 00      |
| Debt due by corporate cities                                                                                     | 129,700 00      |
| Parts of the old public debt                                                                                     | 5,000 00        |
| 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States                                                                        | 160,000 00      |
| Interest payable in 1844 on loan                                                                                 | 1,003,000 00    |
| Principal of the loan payable 1st January, 1845                                                                  | 5,665,976 88    |
|                                                                                                                  | 32,262,635 83   |
| Total                                                                                                            | 98,212,953 78   |

From which it will be seen the ordinary expenses of the Government for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, are estimated at \$95,394,368 95, besides seven millions more for debt, treasury notes, and other liabilities. Not content with this, the gentleman tells us "experience is the only true test in these matters," and he gives us the "disbursements during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration," as will be found in Document 520, page 31, as furnished the House at the extra session, viz:

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| In 1837 | \$31,610,000 00  |
| In 1838 | 31,544,299 19    |
| In 1839 | 35,143,716 91    |
| In 1840 | 22,859,556 31    |
| Total   | \$119,957,472 21 |

Being an average of \$27,489,368 13 for each year. Now, sir, by turning to the 24th page of the same document, you will find stated by Mr. Secretary Ewing the sums paid, during each year of the last Administration, in discharge of trust funds, treasury notes, &c.; and which he states as not forming any part of the expenses of that Administration, to wit:

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| For the year 1837 | \$5,655,031 06 |
| For the year 1838 | 7,011,042 16   |
| For the year 1839 | 12,071,219 21  |
| For the year 1840 | 4,560,553 29   |

These sums being paid principally in discharge of trust-funds, received and held under treaties made before Mr. Van Buren came into power, and for which his Administration was not responsible, except in his liability to pay. And here, Mr. Chairman, let us pause for a moment, and reflect on the statement which has been laid before us by Mr. Ewing, as Secretary of the Treasury, and by the gentleman from New York. It shows that, in the end, truth will be heard and falsehood silenced. Yes, sir, what have we this day heard, coming from the chairman of a Whig committee—himself a Whig—addressed to a Congress composed of a majority of Whigs—in the year 1842? Why, that the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's four years of administering the Government are to be taken as the standard of expenditure for imposing on the country a tariff—yes, a permanent tariff for revenue. If, sir, I feel and shall express myself strongly on this occasion, my apology must be found in the fact, that, whilst a candidate before the people in 1840, I heard then these very expenditures charged by your Whig orators, both little and big, in every company it was my lot to address, as being extravagant, wasteful, and such as were bringing the country to ruin; that they ought and should be reduced—say down to fifteen, if not to thirteen millions. And what do I now hear? These very expenditures taken and adopted as the standard for levying upon the people a permanent system of taxes. Yes, sir, I called upon the honest but deluded fellow citizens of my native and beloved State to open their eyes, and remember what they have heard; and to see and to judge for themselves what is proposed to be done. Oh! Whiggery! Whiggery! what has been thy impudence; and where now is thy blush! If, sir, there was any obligation inscribed upon the first page of your legislative duties, it was that of retrenchment and reform! But, where is your reform?—in what has been your retrenchment? This committee on the contingent expenditures of the House have, indeed, reduced the number of your pages, carts, and day laborers, and lessened the quantity of your stationery. But is this the result of the great system of retrenchment and of saving which the people were promised? The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer], did indeed offer a resolution covering the whole ground, and obtained his committee, composed of three Whigs besides himself, and one Democrat; and one of these Whigs now tells me he got excused because his duties on the manufacturing committee, assisting to frame the very bill now before us, did not enable him to attend to the great business of reform; and as I now learn, a Democrat from my own State was put in his place. Well, what does that committee tell us is the result of their labors? The conclusion to which they are brought is: "The committee believe that, with proper economy and responsibility, and without impairing any useful branch of the public service, the aggregate expenditures may, in time of peace, be reduced to \$17,000,000 per annum." You have had both the opportunity and the power, and you have done your revenue, tempt men to engage in manufacturing, and then you will reduce. But the gentleman from New York says he only proposes twenty-four millions for expenditure, and three millions and a half for debt, as he supposed there might be a reduction of some three or four millions. But what did the gentleman tell us? That, in the attempt which had been made in this House (proposed and carried mainly by the votes of Democrats) to reduce the navy and army bills some three or four millions, it was rash, and against the public interest; and the Senate have refused their concurrence in these propositions of reform. The gentleman will pardon me; but I am forced to say, I would as soon trust the innocent lamb into the jaws of the voracious wolf, as put a full treasury under the control of a Whig Congress, and expect reform. How stands the fact? You have now been fifteen months in power, and Congress in actual session eleven months with Whig majorities in both branches. At your extra session your appropriations amounted to \$5,013,105. The bill reported to this House, from the list I hold in my hand, prepared by the Clerk, coming with the sanction of Whig committees, amounts up to the 1st day of June, to the enormous sum of \$82,747,669; besides what is to be settled at the departments, and the bills reported to the Senate, which cannot, under the most moderate calculation, make the whole less than forty millions. You have now an authorized debt of seventeen millions by loans, and an actual issue of nine millions in treasury notes—making a debt of twenty six millions, which you are more likely to add to than to diminish. Go on, sir—pass the bill to repay the claimants for their losses incurred during the maritime war with France, under the elder Adams, and which have been released by Congress for the last fifty years;—pass the bill sent in to the Senate, giving to Massachusetts a bounty for her peaceable conduct during the late war, of some \$200,000 or \$300,000, in addition to what has already been paid;—add to the list the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Hall, for his cowardly surrender of your brave troops at Detroit;—then add to this dark catalogue the assumption of the State debts;—and if you do not establish, for this Whig Congress a character "damned to everlasting fame" in the estimate of all honest and patriotic men, I am no prophet.

To return to the consideration of the tariff: It is a question of dispute between the friends and opponents of the system, whether the duty falls most heavily on the exporter, the importer, or the consumer. The argument of the manufacturer is, that low duties operate to the advantage of the foreign producer, as they enable him to get a higher price; and that is the reason why the article in this country is sold with a low as with a high duty. But, however the fact may be, so far as he is concerned, whether the article is raised in value abroad, or by the duty here, the price is increased, which gives him the advantage of getting higher prices for his articles. One thing is certain—the manufacturer is always asking for high duties; which he would not be likely to do; unless he were to be the gainer. And, if we are to judge from his former demands, nothing short of the exclusion of the foreign article, and a high price for his own, is likely to satisfy him. But we are to be consoling with the promise of a home market, and the increase of the wages of labor. Is it the wages of the laborer in our fields, or in the factories, that are to be increased? Let the farmer or the planter be confined to the markets in our own country for the sale of his cotton, tobacco, rice, and

flour; and who believes he would command as good a price for his produce as if allowed the advantage of the foreign market? In support of this I state a single fact as to the sale of cotton—and that is, for six years preceding 1832, it averaged rather more than thirteen cents. Even now, when every trade is so much depressed, it is within a cent of the average of the last six years of the tariff. It is not the laborer in our fields, then, who is to be the gainer by this prohibitory policy. Will the wages of the laborer in the factories themselves be increased? What are we now told? That foreign labor is low, and ours is high, that our manufacturers cannot contend with the foreign. If this be so, it is not the laborer here whose interest is to be advanced; because the capitalist is not likely to increase the wages he pays already too high. He himself will probably pocket the gains and say to the laborer, as he will to the planter, "Take what I am willing to give, or go hence and seek a better market."

The chairman of the Ways and Means complained most dolefully of the want of information. Congress had failed to do its duty, in refusing to allow interested witnesses to be paid to come here and give testimony; so the Government had not done what the gentleman thought ought to have been done. It will be recollected that when Congress passed the census bill, the then Secretary of State, in order to obtain authentic information as to the products of the country, gave his instructions to the deputy marshals to ascertain what items to be raised; what he sold, consumed, or manufactured. What were the honest farmers then told? Why, that the vile Democrats only wished to see how far they might go into the collection of taxes down to their chickens and docks. But it is true, as the chairman tells us, that we are now called upon to legislate in the dark—to impose a tax, without knowing whether of 10 or 100 per cent? Does he propose to take you know not what from the pockets of the farmer, and to give you know not how much to the manufacturer? In 1816, the House acted on the principle of revenue and encouragement, and had before it evidence to enable it to act understandingly. In the able speech of Mr. Lowndes, in the debate of 1829 he said: "The rates of duty proposed in the report of 1816 were founded on evidence of the degree of encouragement which would enable the manufacturer to meet the market." That degree was then estimated at 25 per cent. Alexander Hamilton, the founder of your system in this country, has said, after a proper degree of encouragement, all beyond is a bounty; and such it is in fact, twist and turn it as you may—a bounty paid by one portion of industry for the benefit of another.

It will be difficult to satisfy the farmer that it is to his interest to pay 25 per cent. instead of 15 on blankets; 14 on the square yard of flannel; \$30 per ton for iron; \$2 50 per cent. for steel, instead of \$1; 8 cents per lb. for leather; 15 cents per lb. on writing paper; 2½ to 4 cents per lb. on brown, and 6 to 8 on white sugar; and ten cents per bushel on salt. I ask if this is the time for proposing these heavy duties, because it is said your manufacturers must go down should protection be withheld? This depression in the price of property and labor is general. It is confined to no section, nor to any particular class. The manufacturer, like the farmer, should estimate his profits, not on his investments and his cost of labor, or even four years ago, but on what it is now worth. Where is the farmer who would not gladly take 25, or even 1 per cent. credit on the cost of his land and the labor to work it? I see it stated in a paper published here from Boston, to influence us, try sell our \$200,000 acre for \$200,000. We know of no such prices with us. We did, indeed, hear such language as Mr. Clay used in his 14th of July speech, 1840:

"The fact of General Harrison's election will, of itself, powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. Confidence will immediately revive; credit will be restored; active business will return; and the prices of produce and the wages of labor will rise."

But these things are now only remembered to be laughed at; as we have experienced the promised benefit. It had been my wish to notice the argument drawn from the heavy excess of our imports over our exports, which, from 1833, was over one hundred millions. But gentlemen would remember that was the period claimed as the one of our greatest prosperity, when your States contracted their heavy debts abroad, and received, in return, railroad iron and other articles of merchandise, which increased our imports and revenue, and which now contribute to drain the country of ten to twelve millions a year to pay the interest. Do not, then, I beseech you, destroy our foreign markets, with this heavy debt hanging over and bearing down the industry of the country. The truth is, Mr. Chairman, you must curtail your expenses—not by drawing more into the treasury, but by paying less out. You must begin by repaying your land destruction bill. Let not the party feelings of gentlemen be excited; it must be done. Whig measure though it be. You object—and why? Because, say gentlemen, the amount is too trifling. When this fund is to go to the States, then it is to do wonders—remove them from debt, save the necessity for high taxes, improve your rivers and roads, and educate the poor. But only talk of the public treasury, and then they say the amount would not even save the necessity for the tax on sugar and coffee. In the second place, it is said it will not do to report, because certain interests have become vested; and no one here will think of disturbing vested interests—that would be to touch a Locust doctrine. This brings me to notice certain resolutions passed at the last session of our Legislature, and which have been forwarded here by the Governor, as instructions as to how we were to vote. The preamble to these resolutions declares that the Whig members of that body—

"See with regret that, by the introduction of bills called 'pre-emption bills,' 'graduation bills,' and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the Confederacy; Be it therefore resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, any act by the Congress of the United States, whereby the title to the lands, which constitutes a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States."

Such are the sentiments of the Whigs of North Carolina, as they embodied in their resolves of 1840-41. They were received at the extra session of Congress. They condemn, in the most decided manner, all pre-emption bills—all gifts of the public lands—giving away, except as provided by the deeds of cession. Now, sir, what are the provisions of the distribution act passed at the extra session, which, it is said, is too sacred to be repealed? I direct to be paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the

terms of the compact," (which was from 3 to 6 per centum,) "the sum of ten per centum upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands." 2. "There shall be granted to each of the States aforesaid five hundred thousand acres of land, for the purposes of internal improvement," provided that any quantity which any of the said States have already received is to be deducted. 3. It provides that every bona fide settler on the public lands shall be entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres. Here we have a grant, a gift, and a "pre-emption," directly in violation of our instructions. But, as I voted against the bill, and for its repeal, I leave it to the Legislature, and such of their Whig friends from the State as voted for this measure, to settle this matter in their own way. We are further told, those lands belong to the States; that they are their property; and now that the public debt is paid, they should be surrendered. May I enquire as to the right of the States to this property? Where is their deed or grant? To treaties of Louisiana, and of Florida, under which the larger portion of these lands are held, gave the right to the United States. The deeds of cession from Virginia, Georgia, New York, and North Carolina, conveyed them to the United States. There is not a word to be found in them about a public debt. And if there had been, we certainly have debt now to cover all that is likely shortly to arise from their proceeds.

Mr. Chairman, I can well imagine how it is that the members here, representing States that are largely indebted, or those who are directly interested in a high protective tariff, can insist on retaining the proceeds of the public lands. But how members coming from States not interested in a tariff, can refuse to surrender this fund, now that it can only be supplied by taxes, is to me passing strange. Whilst on the subject of these deeds of cession, allow me here to correct a misrepresentation, which, as I learn, is extensively circulated in North Carolina. The honest people of that State have been told by the party press, and by high electioneering dignitaries, that North Carolina ceded her lands to the General Government, from the sales of which thousands have been received; and this constitutes a part of the fund about which we are now disputing. Now, what will the people there think when I say here, in my place, and defy contradiction, that not one dollar has ever been received by the General Government, under the deed of cession from North Carolina? That deed was made in 1793, and accepted in 1795. It required, in the first place, that the territory thus ceded should be erected into one or more States; and, in the second place, before the lands were sold or granted, that the military land warrants, which had been issued by North Carolina, should first be satisfied. In the year 1793 the first condition was complied with, in the erection of Tennessee into a State. And the land warrants which North Carolina had issued in discharge of the debt due to her revolutionary soldiers, have swept the whole of the lands, with the exception of some ends and scraps which lie scattered in such a way as to be worth but little. And these, in 1810, Congress constituted Tennessee her agent to sell at 12½ cents per acre—and that on a credit of one, two, and three years; still requiring any claim for military warrants to be first paid. So you have not, and are not likely to receive one cent from the North Carolina deed of cession. Allow me to correct another error, in regard to what I suppose will excite some surprise here—and that is, its being deemed in my State that the Bankrupt bill is a measure of the Whig party. I should have supposed, that after having received but three Democratic votes in this session in the other House by the vote of one of our own Senators, it could hardly have been deemed that it was a Whig measure. I submit, however, an extract from the Whig census manifesto, in which it is claimed as amongst their measures of relief, which places it beyond question:

Extract from the address of the Congressional Whig meeting, September 13, 1841.

"The Bankrupt act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed, under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might, perhaps, have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every eye felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation."

I return to the receipts and expenditures, as I wish to submit a comparative view of what was received and expended in 1839 and 1840, as well as in the year 1841, and the estimates for 1842, showing the difference between the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration and the two first of the present; from which it appears that the expenditures of the Whigs, after all their abuse, will have exceeded Mr. Van Buren's in the two years, by more than three millions and a quarter; and that the expenditures of the Whigs, in their two years, will have exceeded their receipts for the same period near thirteen and a half millions. A beautiful commentary on their professions of economy and reform! It is idle to attempt to excuse themselves, and to cast the responsibility on the President. He has only executed the laws and expended what they have required. With their large majorities in both branches of Congress, they are justly responsible. And, with these remarks, I shall leave the matter. I know, when the people shall come to be correctly informed as to the facts, they will decide rightly.

I must be allowed, in conclusion, to say, I harbor no unfriendly feelings towards the manufacturers; far from it. My only wish is to defend the interests of my own section of country, and because I conceive the protective policy both selfish and as founded in error. I am disposed to see a bill passed, which would give both revenue and encouragement; and that is all which should be asked or granted. Factories have sprung up in the South, which will, I do not continue to flourish; but, whether they do or not, they cannot, with my consent, be allowed to prosper at the expense of the other great interests of the country. But, sir, if you calculate on being sustained in your course by that circumstance, you will be deceived, for those amongst us who are not political tool men, will be found like Sir Robert Peel's Scotch herring dealer—free trade in all other business, but do not disturb the monopoly in the herring trade. You have an example of this in the tariff men of Petersburg, Virginia. They are for a protective tariff on coarse cottons, for the benefit of their factories; but railroad iron should come duty free, for the benefit of their railroad companies. We have heretofore heard much as to the example of England; but now she is forced to relax her policy, after having brought her people to the point of starvation. So far as the necessities of life are concerned, we hear but little on that score. Even now, more than two millions in Ireland are in rags

and starvation, and forced, during one half of the year, to seek a subsistence from the hand of charity. Her political rights exist only in name; for, in three counties, with a population of upwards of a million, they are only allowed 4,000 voters; whilst in England itself, with an overgrown aristocracy, vast wealth, and every luxury, the great mass of her population is ground to the dust by taxation. Go to any of her large cities, and you find a greater number seeking shelter and food from charity, than are to be found in one half of our States. Single houses are tenanted with eight, ten, and as high as sixteen families; whilst the wretched mother finds not either food or fire to keep alive her starving infant. Such is the condition of the most flourishing manufacturing nation on earth; and this is the state of things we are called upon to imitate.—God forbid! If our countrymen wish to live and act as freemen, let them seek to become owners and cultivators of the soil; and, if they cannot do this in the old States, let them follow the mighty tide which is continually flowing west. With the Bible and the axe—those emblems of religion and enterprise—let them there seek a haven in which they may enjoy

"Health in the breeze, and shelter in the storm;" whilst, under free constitutions and equal laws, they shall live, breathe, think, and act with all the dignity of freemen.

From the Globe, July 12.

#### THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ASSAILED.

Some disaffected, selfish individuals, assuming to belong to the Democratic party, are already at work to bring dissension into its ranks. They single out prominent men, serving faithfully the cause, and assail them, either with a view to curry favor with those now in power, or some in the Democratic ranks whom they think more likely to attain it. They make a notoriety for themselves, by declaring that nothing can induce them to vote for this, that, or the other distinguished Democrat, (from whom they would borrow importance by signal and early opposition) even if nominated the candidate of the party by a general convention of delegates from all sections of the Union. The fact that the denounced individual differed, at some period of his life, from the Democratic party in some important matter of principle or general policy, is seized upon, and every true party man is invoked to hate him for former differences; although for years faithfully and sedulously engaged in the common cause, and a thousand times applauded for the ability with which he has served it.

The very fact that he has won favor in the eyes of the Democracy, and may at some time be rewarded, seems, indeed, to provoke the disposition to disinter long-accumulated opinions, by which he may have been at any time brought in conflict with the majority of his party. The Federals are particularly anxious to bring to life again these buried dissensions—and this is very natural. But no other than similar motives can actuate any, claiming affinity with the Democratic party, who thus seek to infuse the ingredients of former differences in the present perfect concord in regard both to principles and measures which prevails among the prominent champions of the Democratic cause. All at this moment concur in opposition to a National Bank—to a national debt—to a tariff essentially for protection—to internal improvement by the National Government—to Abolitionism—to distribution—to Federalism in all its shapes. All agree to reduce the expenditures—to reform in the executive—to administrative reforms in all departments—and to the maintenance of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the constitutional powers of Government. We have seen some of the ablest and worthiest among the present champions of the Democratic faith attacked—not for what they are in politics, but for the crude notions imbibed in early life— notions repudiated almost as soon as brought to a practical test; and the Democratic faith adopted, acted on, and confirmed by twenty years' experience; and that, to now discern among the Northern Democracy. In a late number of the *Hartsville Democratic Herald*, we see discord broached in the same spirit, and the hostility carried by the editor to the point of declaring that he "would rather lose his friends (Mr. Calhoun's) and the election too, than compromise, in such an extent, the rights of others, as well as the principles of our (the Democratic) party;" by supporting him, it amounted.

If his object be "to lose the election," he is certainly in the right track to accomplish it. Such a temper in the ranks of the Democratic party is all that the Whigs can desire to secure their triumph. All harmony, all concert will be broken up by such a course of the members of a party towards each other. Assaults should be for our enemies—protection to our friends. All or any of the leaders of the Democratic party may be brought forward by their friends for the Presidency, and their pretensions be fairly and strongly urged before the people. But to attempt to run down each other—to enter into a course of carping, hostile criticism, or vehement denunciation of their past political lives, tinged as they must be, during so long a period of arduous service to the country, with many errors—will end in converting those who should stand side by side in resisting our powerful and vigilant opponents, into bitter enemies—more bitter on account of the kindness and forbearance which ought to exist between them; and long before the election comes round, we will be defeated.—Ingratefully defeated.—By our own silly and vindictive dissensions. We protest against such a course; and whilst, as heretofore, we shall decline entering into the Presidential contest until the ascendancy of our principles are complete in the councils of the country, or a party nomination is made, we will not hesitate to denounce any of our distinguished leaders from the assaults of our friends. To the assaults of the Federals we need say nothing. They are to be expected, and will not detract our ranks. Our effort will be to keep the Democratic party united, until the party itself shall concentrate on that man who, in their opinion, will best maintain their principles, and reform the Government. Then we trust there will be none amongst us who will prefer "to lose the election," rather than "our party" and their candidate should triumph.—Such Democrats, long before the election comes, we doubt not, will have gone over to the enemy.

The "times" have got to be so hard in this section as to supersede the use of *grindstones*. It is not an uncommon circumstance for a man to be shaved without razor or lather.—*Indiana Courier, Whig.*

That's a fact! The rank and file of the Whig party, "without razor or lather," though with plenty of *soft soap* got most comfortably shaved when they believed in the Whig promises of two dollars a day and roast beef, and they have got to put up with the scraping of the Whig barbers nearly three years longer.—*Indiana Sentinel.*



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, August 12, 1842.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from the late election come in very slowly; we have not heard from a number of the Counties immediately around us, and can consequently form no accurate or positive opinion of the whole result. If the East has done as well as the West, we have carried the Legislature, which is by far the most important part of the contest. In this section of the State the Whig vote of 1840 in the gubernatorial polling has fallen off, while the Democratic vote has been increased. The increase, however, has hardly been sufficient, we apprehend, to elect Mr. Henry. We sum up by Counties briefly, so far as heard from:

#### Rowan and Davie.

The Whig ticket elected by a small majority. *Senate*.—Ridgely. *Commons*.—Williams, Brandon, Lord. *Governor*.—Morehead 1363, Henry 973.—Democratic gain 352.

*Davie*.—Sheriff. William March.

#### Davidson.

Whig ticket elected by a greatly diminished majority. *Senate*.—Thomas (W.) 584, Holt (D.) 573. *Commons*.—Walser (W.) 1023, Brummett (W.) 947, Hargrave (D.) 718, Smith (D.) 698. *Governor*.—Morehead 1220, Henry 484. *Sheriff*.—Roberts 1092, Ledford 541.

#### Cabarrus.

*Senate*.—Pharr (W.) 345, Young (D.) 149. *Commons*.—Barringer (W.) no opposition. *Governor*.—Morehead 610, Henry 302.—Democratic gain 229.

#### Mecklenburg.

The whole Democratic ticket elected of course, and by a greatly increased majority. How could it be otherwise! *Senate*.—Walker. *Commons*.—Kirk, Ross, Erwin. *Governor*.—Henry 1182, Morehead 764.—Democratic gain 221. T. N. Alexander, Sheriff, without opposition.

#### Burke.

*Senate*.—Burke and Yancy, not heard from. *Commons*.—Neil and Caldwell (Whigs) and Avery (D.) a Democratic gain. *Governor*.—Morehead 1514, Henry 399.—Democratic gain 73.

#### Lincoln.

*Senate*.—Rea. *Commons*.—Stowe, White, Wilson, Yant, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 1579, Morehead 679.—diminished on both sides—loss in Democratic majority of 1840, 223. (Were the missing hundreds of the upyielding Democracy sold Lincoln asleep on the 4th?)

#### Stokes.

The whole Democratic ticket elected. *Senate*.—Stafford. *Commons*.—Shultz, Nelson, Mitchell, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 1180, Morehead 1223.

#### Guilford.

The whole Whig ticket elected. *Senate*.—Morehead. *Commons*.—Doak, Mendenhall, McLean. *Governor*.—Morehead 1,615, Henry 418.—Democratic gain of 545.

#### Orange.

*Senate*.—Allison (D.) *Commons*.—Jones (D.) Bragdas (D.) Stockard (D.) Nash (W.)—a gain of three. *Governor*.—Morehead 1576, Henry 1197.—Democratic gain 31.

#### Wake.

The whole Democratic ticket elected. *Senate*.—Shippard. *Commons*.—Rand, Massey, Wilder. *Governor*.—Henry 1180, Morehead 953.—Democratic gain 165.

#### Cumberland.

The Democratic ticket elected. *Senate*.—Reid. *Commons*.—McRae, Munroe. *Governor*.—Henry 886, Morehead 538. Democratic majority 328.

#### Beaufort.

*Commons*.—Williams (D.) Allen (W.) *Governor*.—Morehead 750, Henry 593.

#### Brunswick.

*Commons*.—Bryan (D.) *Senate*.—Bladen and Columbus. A Democrat elected.

#### Bladen.

*Commons*.—A Democrat elected. *Governor*.—Henry 438, Morehead 301.

#### Craven.

The whole Democratic ticket elected.—Democratic gain of two. *Governor*.—Henry 656, Morehead 549.

#### Beaufort.

Whig ticket elected. *Governor*.—Morehead 1150, Henry 498.

#### Redell.

*Senate*.—Allison. *Commons*.—Caldwell, McLaughlin, Young, all Whigs. *Governor*.—Morehead 1479, Henry 292.

#### Montgomery and Stanley.

*Senate*.—Worth. *Commons*.—Cochran, Locke, all Whigs. *Governor*.—Morehead 1106, Henry 165.

#### Cassell.

*Senate*.—Hon. B. Brown. *Commons*.—Graves, Walker, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 1190, Morehead 244.

#### Ashe.

*Commons*.—Col. Bower (D.) a Dem. gain. *Governor*.—Henry 527, Morehead 373.

#### Moore.

*Commons*.—Harrington (D.) Democratic gain. *Governor*.—Morehead 522, Henry 504.

#### Gates.

A Democratic Commoner elected.

*Richmond*. *Commons*.—Martin, Bostic, both Whig.—*Senatorial District*, Richmond and Robeson.—*Decker* (W.) elected.

#### Carteret.

A Democratic gain of one Commoner.

#### Chowan.

*Commons*.—Payne, (W.) *Senatorial District*, Chowan & Gates. Stallings, (D.) elected.

#### Wayne.

*Commons*.—Shanklin, (D.) elected. *Senatorial District*, Beaufort & Hyde. Williams, (D.) elected.

#### Surry.

The entire Democratic ticket carried. *Senate*.—Dobson. *Commons*.—Taliaferro, Houser, Conrad. *Governor*.—Henry 950, Morehead 984.

#### Randolph.

Whig ticket carried. *Senate*.—Elliott. *Commons*.—Brower, Leach. *Governor*.—Morehead 1154, Henry 309.

#### Wilkes.

Two Whigs elected in Commons. *Governor*.—Morehead 1333, Henry 309.

*Senatorial District*, Wilkes & Ashe.—Jones, (W.) elected.

#### Hatteras.

*Senate*.—Joyner. *Commons*.—Geo. Moore, Pope, all Whigs. *Governor*.—Morehead 567, Henry 419.

#### Edgecombe.

*Senate*.—Wilson. *Commons*.—Barnes, McNair, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 1185, Morehead 74.

#### Hertford.

*Senate*.—Moore, (D.) *Commons*.—Sharp, (W.) *Governor*.—Morehead 292, Henry 321.

#### Person.

*Senate*.—Williams (D.) *Commons*.—Holloway (D.) Satterfield (D.) *Governor*.—Henry 545, Morehead 309.

#### Northampton.

*Senate*.—Rogers (D.) *Commons*.—Bragg (D.) and one Whig. *Governor*.—Morehead 532, Henry 430.

#### Chatham.

*Senate*.—Allbright, (W.) *Commons*.—Jackson, (D.) Lassiter, (W.) Guthrie, (W.)—Democratic gain of one. *Governor*.—Morehead 993, Henry 707.

#### Anson.

*Senate*.—Myers. *Commons*.—Ashe, McCallum, Kendall, all Whigs. *Governor*.—Morehead 993, Henry 372.

#### Robeson.

*Commons*.—Regan, Watson, Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 557, Morehead 534.

#### Granville.

*Senate*.—Hester (D.) *Commons*.—Stone (D.) Russell (D.) Hill (W.)—a Democratic gain of three. *Governor*.—Henry 551, Morehead 991.

#### Wayne.

*Senate*.—Exum (D.) *Commons*.—Brogren, Barrow, both Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 689, Morehead 216.

#### Seneca.

*Senate*.—Baykin. *Commons*.—Gavin, Herring, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 603, Morehead 384.

#### Duplin.

*Senate*.—Swinson. *Commons*.—Kelly, Dickson, all Democrats.

#### Lenoir.

*Commons*.—Davis (D.) *Governor*.—Henry 377, Morehead 216. *Senatorial District* of Lenoir and Greene, Davis (D.) elected.

#### Pitt.

*Senate*.—Moye. *Commons*.—Joiner, Foreman, all Whigs. *Governor*.—Henry 571, Morehead 379.

#### Johston.

*Senate*.—Tomlinson. *Commons*.—Richardson, Whitley, all Democrats, a Democratic gain of one. *Governor*.—Henry 580, Morehead 557.

#### Franklin.

*Senate*.—Williams (D.) *Commons*.—Patterson, (D.) Thomas, (W.)—Whig gain of one. *Governor*.—Henry 610, Morehead 353.

#### Warren.

*Senate*.—W. N. Edwards. *Commons*.—Hawkins, Fitts, all Democrats. *Governor*.—Henry 739, Morehead 113.

Knowing the anxiety of the public to hear the result of the late election, we have kept our paper back a day later than the regular time of publication, to furnish all possible news. We have by the last mail the most of the above returns from the East sufficient to render it certain that the Democrats will have a considerable majority in the next Legislature, so far as it is 21 on joint ballot, 12 in the Senate, and 12 in the House.

Morehead is, we think, elected Governor by a small majority.

Next week, we will give a table showing the loss and gain on both sides.

*Tennessee*.—The Democratic members of the late Legislature of this State have brought their Whig associates to what looks very like a quandary. In the last Legislature, it will be recollected, the Democrats had the majority in the Senate, the Whigs in the House; this being so, the two branches did not co-operate in the election of United States Senators, and they would not in any matter involving political questions. At the end of the Session, the Whigs of the Senate being in the minority, proposed to the Democrats of that branch a resignation of both parties;—the Democrats met this proposition by one for a general resignation of the whole Legislature, a return of their trusts back to the hands of the people themselves, who could then decide the matter effectually. This took the Whiggery aback, being a little more accommodating than they expected or desired. They were willing enough to try a resignation and new election in the Senate where they were already in the minority and could not possibly lose by a new trial, and might possibly gain—all the chances being for and nothing against, but as to resigning in the House, where they had the majority, and trusting the people for a new election—this was altogether another thing: They knew full well that the days of Whiggery are numbered in Tennessee as well as everywhere else, and that their defeat would be certain. At the

last accounts the resignations of the Democratic members were in Nashville, ready to be presented, but their Whig brothers had not come up to the scratch. A back-cut was expected on their part, which naturally follows from their bluster at the start. We shall know shortly what is done.

#### Dinner to Mr. Calhoun.

The Democratic Republicans of Warren County and that section of the State are making extensive preparations to receive Mr. Calhoun with all due honors on the occasion of the dinner which he has agreed to accept after the adjournment of Congress. The entertainment is to be provided at Shocco.

#### DAVIE COUNTY.

The gallant conduct of Davie in the late contest deserves honorable mention. As a daughter of old Rowan more true to her former principles than the mother, we are proud to record her thorough regeneration from Whiggery. That taint marks her no longer; she has opened her eyes to the "delusion," thrown off the thrall of the deceivers, and now stands forth redeemed. No false pride has detained her in error; she has boldly renounced the heresy, and turned back after a brief wandering to rally under the old banner of Republican principles. We welcome our former political friends and associates freely and cordially into the Democratic ranks. Their prompt and open renunciation of Whiggery in all its forms evinces their honesty. Henceforth Davie is entitled to take her old place as a true Republican County.

#### Stokes County.

The Democratic victory in this County must be particularly mortifying to Governor Morehead and his party. It was a signal defeat of Whiggery in spite of the most strenuous exertions of His Excellency in particular. He not only made a speech there in the start of his Western tour, and heard the Salem band perform, but spent the election week in the County and honored the people with no less than three or four more speeches. But all would not do. The whole party with His Excellency at the head, were beaten and routed. The Democracy of Stokes were not to be bamboozled even by a Governor in the field.

The Federal Clay press are daily stigmatising their Vice President elect, Mr. Tyler, with every possible epithet in the billingsgate vocabulary;—he is a traitor, imbecile and fool, and moreover some of them say they never believed him to be anything else. Now are they not a pretty set of fellows to have supported and glorified a character in 1840, as they did; and now too to talk of Tyler's having deceived them. Deceived them!—Deception and fraud are words they ought to be careful of mentioning.

The Register of August 5th could tell nothing about the election, even in Wake, of the day before. Ha, ha, the Editor was in no hurry to publish the news of the metropolitan county.

A General Court martial is now in Session on board the North Carolina, at New York, for the trial of Lieut. Wilkes and other Officers of the Exploring Expedition.

The Banks of Tennessee were to have resumed specie payments on the 1st of this month. Their circulation is stated to be about a million and a half of dollars, and the amount of specie in their vaults something over a million.

*Louisiana*.—The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of somewhere about 1,500. In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of 1 in the Senate and 8 in the House. The Congressional representation is not changed in political character; it stands 2 Whig to 1 Democrat, as before.

#### The Tariff Bill.

The second "bill of abominations" has passed the Senate. Now for President Tyler's "ditto" to the 3rd Veto.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

We, the undersigned, being the Grand Jurors of the County of Rowan, having finished the business of the Court at August Term, 1842, seeing the evil effects of the practice of Candidates treating with ardent spirits before and at the elections;

Resolved, therefore, That we recommend to the citizens of said County, that the Captain or some suitable person take the vote in each company or muster-ground, at their next muster, and appoint two or more delegates to meet in a general Convention hereafter to be appointed, in the Town of Salisbury, then and there to take into consideration this evil practice, and fall on some friendly plan by which it may be suppressed.

Resolved, That we do not treat all gentlemen of all parties, all colors, and of all denominations, who may become Candidates hereafter for any office whatever, that they meet together at the commencement, and friendly and firmly agree not to treat during the electioneering campaign nor before, at, nor after the election with ardent spirits.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by every member of this body, with the request that they be published in both of the newspapers in the Town of Salisbury.

SAM'L CRAIG, Foreman.

Locke Atwell, Thos. Barber, H. H. Board, Andrew Lacey, Geo. Gillespie, Jesse Kincaid, Moses D. Kilpatrick, Richard Robison, Joseph Owens, Henry Sechler, Sam'l Sloan, Thos. Renshaw, Joseph Paul.

#### RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers of this morning contain long accounts—too long for us to copy—of riots which commenced in that city yesterday morning, between the whites and blacks, and continued throughout the day, almost without intermission.

The moving cause appears to have been a procession of blacks, in the morning, to celebrate the progress of temperance, and the emancipation of the blacks in Jamaica. Some of the banners, it appears, gave offence to the citizens; and the procession was pelted with ovals, as it passed the market at 4th and Shippen streets, and the procession broken up, and the blacks pursued to their homes, where they made a stand, and some of them fought desperately. Many blacks—perhaps at least twenty—and some five or six white persons, were seriously wounded at this encounter; but it is believed that none were killed. After the principal riot, or mob, was quelled, smaller disturbances continued throughout the day, caused by the arrests of persons.

About 9 o'clock at night, a large four-story building, belonging to a black man named Sarra, (which, it was understood, was a substitute for "Pennsylvania Hall," destroyed several years ago,) was discovered to be in flames, and was very soon entirely destroyed. The firemen, it is said, exerted themselves to save the adjacent buildings—in which they succeeded; but it appears that there was little or no exertion to save the building which was burned. It was generally believed that this building was used for the discussion of abolition questions, in place of "Pennsylvania Hall," which was used for that purpose, and destroyed for that reason.

About 10 o'clock at night, a Presbyterian church in St. Mary street, owned by blacks, was set fire to, and burned down, without much (if any) exertion to save it. There was no other disturbances during the night.—*Globe*.

#### From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

#### SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived about 9 o'clock this morning from Bristol, bringing us papers from that city to the 16th July inclusive, and from London to the evening of the 15th.

The most important news is the death of the Duke of Orleans, who was heir to the throne of France.

The commercial accounts, on the whole, are more favorable than before. There were more demands for cotton goods; and in merchandize generally, there was more movement. The prospects of the harvest were very good; yet duties under the new tariff were running down, and the prices of foreign broadsides were rather better than at our last dates.

Money was very plenty in London. For advances on stocks, the rate was 1½ a 2 per cent. a year, and in the discounting of commercial paper 3 a 4 per cent.

The London Courier, formerly one of the most influential and extensively circulated papers in the Metropolis, has been merged in the Globe. *Sic transit*.

#### DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

#### Bristol, July 16.

Intelligence of this melancholy event reached London on Wednesday morning, July 13th, by a pigeon express from Paris. From the Paris papers which have since arrived, and from the correspondents of the London ones, we collect the following particulars up to a late hour on Wednesday night:

Paris, Wednesday, 9 p. m.—The official account published by the Government is as follows: "A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King, the royal family, and upon France. The Prince Royal is dead! This morning, at half past 10, the Duke of Orleans went to Neully, to take leave of the royal family, intending to set off in the evening for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neully the horses ran away. The Prince leaped out of the carriage. He was taken up senseless. One moment there were hopes of saving him, but the evil was beyond all earthly remedies. At half past 4, after having received the sacros of religion, the Prince breathed his last, surrounded by the King, Queen, and royal family, whose grief no words can express."

The Duke of Orleans was in the carriage—a *deuil* slung in front of it. The driver got loose and drove the horses. The horses ran away, but the postilion was enabled to stop them in a few minutes. In the mean time, the unfortunate Prince had leaped out of the vehicle. The death of the Duke is attributed to a fracture of the spine. All the theatres of Paris were closed on Wednesday evening.

The melancholy accident which has thus deprived France of the heir apparent to the throne, which arose out of the revolution of July 30, and Louis Philippe of an affectionate, dutiful, and beloved son, is an event which may, in its ultimate consequences, become of the highest importance in the affairs of Europe; because, in the tranquility of the world be again disturbed, it is in all probability through France that war will be let loose on mankind. It is highly probable that the King of the French will live to witness the arrival of his infant grandson at majority and a regency in France be an occurrence portending of the most eventual civil commotion amongst such an excitable people.

An aged King and an infant heir seem to belong to the most trying periods of French history—periods, indeed, infinitely less trying than that which awaits the emperor now; for, even amidst the disturbances and the excesses of former regencies, the person of the Sovereign was sacred, and the traditional principles of the royal authority were inviolate. At the present time, it is needless to enlarge on the importance of the highest personal qualities, the resolution of manhood, the experience of life, and the authority of a mature reason, in the ruler of France. The history of the last twelve years, and the character of the present King, sufficiently prove that no weaker Prince could have surmounted the frightful difficulties of his position.

The late Duke of Orleans was born at Palermo on the 24th of September, 1810, showing him to have just reached the age of 32 at his death. His mother, Marie Amelie, the present Queen of the French, is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, and whom Louis Philippe espoused at the time he was wandering abroad as plain Duke of Orleans. The departed Duke was one of a family of seven children, to whom Marie Amelie has been ever warmly attached. The Duke de Nemours, Louis Philippe's second son, was born at Paris on the 25th of October, 1814.

The London Standard, of Thursday night, remarks:

"The receipt of the intelligence from Paris, by pigeon express, announcing the death of the Duke of Orleans, has produced a stronger sensation this morning in the city than any foreign incident that has occurred for years past. All the risks attending a regency, at once present themselves to the minds of reflecting men; and the deep sympathy felt on domestic grounds is rendered secondary to the apprehension of the danger threatened to the peace of the world in the present state of parties in France. We have never had occasion to hear so uniform and general an aspiration called forth by any disposition of Providence as the death of the Duke of Orleans has done this morning for the preservation of the life, health, and faculties of Louis Philippe. The feeling has been expressed and responded to with such ardor, by persons of every shade of political opinion, that it manifests strongly the importance attached to a single life to preserve the tranquility of Europe."

Paris, July 14.—There is a little to add to the melancholy intelligence conveyed to you yesterday by express. The royal family, as may be imagined, are in the greatest affliction; but the fortunate

of the King on this trying occasion to the adulation of every one. The poor Queen is inconsolable. Neither of them went to rest during the whole night.

The remains of the late duke are deposited in the chapel at Neully. Nothing is yet decided respecting the funeral. All places of public amusement are closed.

It is understood that, next session, a law will be introduced respecting the regency, which is not provided for by the charter.

The death of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, and heir apparent of the French throne, is an event not more affecting as a domestic calamity than it is deplorable as a public one. In no country of the Old World is it perhaps so necessary to the public tranquility for the reins of power to be held by firm and able hands as in France; and the age of the King if not his infirmities, made it of the highest importance that such hands should be in readiness to receive them from him. The deceased Prince was, from all we have learned of his character, well fitted by nature—by courage, and prudence, and education—to succeed to the difficult and responsible post, which has been hitherto, for twelve years, filled with such wisdom and fortitude by his able and virtuous father. The power of the throne now, however, instead of descending to such hands, must pass into the keeping of a Regency—the most hazardous of all conditions for a monarchy, and that monarchy exposed to the embarrassment of a disputed succession. This state of things will probably, at no distant day, put in jeopardy the tranquillity of France, and, by consequence, the peace of Europe. Such are the apprehensions which appear to us reasonably to grow out of this inscrutable visitation, by which the most important life in all France has suddenly been blotted out—a visitation so portentous for the Nation as to mingle with the mother's anguish her fears for her country, and draw from her, as she bent over the body of her dying son, the exclamation, "What a dreadful misfortune has fallen upon our family, but how much greater is it for France!"—*National Intelligencer*.

*Yale College*.—A splendid building is about to be erected by this Institution at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is to contain the different libraries of the college. Both the exterior and interior will be finished in Gothic style, with numerous pinnacles, and made fire proof. It will be one story high, and consist of a main building and two wings and be built of free stone.

#### NEW ORLEANS, July 21.

#### AMERICAN THEATRE BURNT.

Our other theatre is gone, and the Second Municipality is now without a home for the drama. At the earliest dawn of yesterday, about a quarter past 4, or may be nearer 5, a heavy column of black smoke arose in Poydras street, quickly succeeded by a deep lurid glow, and next the crackling of a shot upward to the sky. The alarm was no sooner given than the well known location was recognized, and every body hastened out to look their last at the American theatre. The conflagration spread with violent rapidity, and it is most fortunate for the buildings near that the atmosphere was calm. Had there been a high wind, heaven knows what destruction might have ensued. In fifteen minutes after the flames broke out, and as the citizens began to block up the streets around, the roof over the stage fell, and almost immediately after, the rear gable wall wavered and sank with a loud crash, and the whole theatre, a very fine work still held together nearly entire, and every beam and rafter was enwrapped in brilliant flame. Through these, gorgeously illuminated, was seen the boxes in front with the fire climbing and shooting about among them in wildness and splendor inconceivable.

#### DIED.

In this Town, on the 9th instant, Mr. Silas Hair, aged about 12 years, leaving a wife and several children to lament his death.

**Valuable Land FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Tract of Land containing

**Three Hundred and Fifty Acres,** with about 120 lately cleared, and now in a fine state of cultivation, with negro houses, stables, &c. This land adjoins the lands of Col. Robert Macnamara and Wm. Chambers, and is situated about from 1 to 2 of a mile from the Yadkin River, and is not surpassed by any upland in Rowan for fertility.

They will also sell another tract on both sides of Crane Creek containing about

**Two Hundred and Twenty Acres,** adjoining Wm. Chambers, Jacob Brown and others, the whole of which is wood-land, and is equal to any land in this part of North Carolina.

## FOR SALE.

**THE** subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and it is presented generally well known. The tract contains

### 260 ACRES.

Some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate mowing land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

### Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses, conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the mowing ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably healthy.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C.  
April 29, 1842.

## THE CHICORA.

### OR MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

**UNDER** this title, the Subscriber proposes publishing in the City of Charleston a Weekly Paper, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how powers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that they kindly beseech a liberal patronage of the South, they have no more for the result.

The Literary Department of the *Chicora* will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction available to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe the *Chicora* will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our seaboard and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information as to the current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Not since

A little fully now and then,

Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only to make it a success, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The *Chicora* will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be \$5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DAVIS,

N. R. CARROLL.

### PROSPECTUS

#### Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. McNALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resulted on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and Dr. W. W. Smith to edit it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be responsible for the publication, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its success; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that they will pay some liberal and extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at races, at the race track, at gaming, while so many are spent in the luxury of retirement and ease, and while so many are devoted to the pleasures of the table, and to the pleasures of the dance, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Remember there are but too very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

### TERMS.

The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made immediately upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

## Ecclesiastical Notice.

**THE** Presbytery of Concord will meet at Asheville, Buncombe County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTS,

Stated Clerk.

August 3rd, 1842.

The Charlotte, Rutherford and Asheville papers will please give the above a few insertions.

## FOR

## SALE.

**THE** SUB

scribers for sale

of a fine new

ring and

best services

Horses.

JOHN I. SHAW.

April 22, 1842.

## An Overcoat Lost.

**LOST** sometime in the latter part of the winter of 1841 a first part of the spring, a very fine overcoat, with a spot of Printer's ink on the right skirt. Any person returning said coat to this Office will be liberally rewarded.

July 29, 1842.

## LUMBER FOR SALE.

**THERE** is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mill of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making some furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no planing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt. December 31, 1841.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

**A large variety of Garden seeds for sale at the Salisbury Store, by C. B. WHEELER.** February 18, 1842.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Business and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions—in Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors. His charges will be moderate. All visitors and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BURKHEAD. March 11, 1842.

## MILL IRONS.

**THERE** may be had at C. Fisher's Family, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in the country.

See Mill Irons, Gooden's Agency on made in James Dickson's office.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841.

## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE

**North Carolina Temperance Union.**

**THE** State Temperance Society of N. C., at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have endeavored, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the **NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE RANCHER**, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands; of its efforts upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defense of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculturalists.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new number has been given to the cause in this State. We wish the proper success, we would like a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes which would send a thrill of joy through every honest heart. The reformation of the nation has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest territory, that will not only hasten the reformation, but will also secure its permanency.

It is our intention, that the paper shall be published every month, and that it shall be a paper of the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only to make it a success, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

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## THE MARKETS.

**AT SALISBURY, AUGUST 12, 1842.**

|                 |               |                  |              |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Beef,           | 5 a 6 1/2     | Iron,            | 3 1/2 a 5    |
| Bacon,          | 2 1/2 a 3     | Lard,            | 5 a 6        |
| Brandy, (peach) | 30 a 35       | Molasses,        | 37 1/2 a 40  |
| Do (apple)      | 25 a 30       | Salt,            | 6 a 7        |
| Butter,         | 18 a 20       | Oats,            | 15 a 18      |
| Beeswax,        | 18 a 20       | Pork,            | 4 a 4 1/2    |
| Bagging,        | 15 a 25       | Rice, (quart)    | 12           |
| Blue Rope,      | 10 a 12 1/2   | Sugar, (brown)   | 6 a 10       |
| Cotton, (clean) | 7 a           | Do (low)         | 14 a 18      |
| Corn,           | 10 a 12       | Salt, (brn)      | 100 a \$1 00 |
| Collie,         | 10 a 12       | Do (sack)        | 300 a \$3 25 |
| Flour,          | \$1 00 a 1 50 | Steel, (blister) | 10 a         |
| Feathers,       | 25 a 30       | Do (cast)        | 25 a 30      |
| Flaxseed,       | 25 a 30       | Tallow,          | 25 a 30      |
| Do Oil,         | 90 a \$1      | Whiskey,         | 25 a         |

**AT CHERAW, S. C., JULY 26, 1842.**

|                |             |                 |                |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Beef, (scarce) | 3           | Flour,          | 5 00 a \$5 1/2 |
| Bacon,         | 5 a 8       | Feathers,       | 37 a 40        |
| Butter,        | 18 a 20     | Lard, (scarce)  | 7 a 8          |
| Beeswax,       | 20 a 25     | Molasses,       | 35 a 40        |
| Bagging,       | 15 a 25     | Oats,           | 37 a 40        |
| Blue Rope,     | 10 a 12 1/2 | Rice, (100 lbs) | 4 a 4 1/2      |
| Cotton,        | 12 1/2 a 15 | Sugar,          | 10 a 12        |
| Collie,        | 7 a         | Salt, (sack)    | 2 75           |
| Corn, (scarce) | 50 a 62 1/2 | Do (bushel)     | 87 1/2 a \$1   |

**AT CAMDEN, S. C., AUGUST 3, 1842.**

|            |         |           |           |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Beef,      | 4 a 6   | Cotton,   | 4 a 5 1/2 |
| Bacon,     | 6 a 9   | Corn,     | 50        |
| Butter,    | 15 a 18 | Flour,    | 7 00      |
| Beeswax,   | 18 a 20 | Feathers, | 37 a 40   |
| Bagging,   | 26      | Lard,     | 10 a 12   |
| Blue Rope, | 12 1/2  | Molasses, | 33 a 40   |
| Coffee,    | 11 a 15 | Oats,     | 45 a 56   |

## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE

#### Congressional Globe and Appendix.

**THESE** works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1822-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved of, and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevity and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a number there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the great number of speeches being made, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

necessary for every individual who wishes to have knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any demand of its contents, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter afresh for these works, we could not afford to print them for the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together as it were a thousand royal quarto pages. They give the latest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the past session, and to be prepared for the discussion of the next. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction expressed in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are, in the least degree, affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinion in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete Index made to it at the end of each year.

### TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

## Wanted,

**THREE** or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

## IMPORTANT WORK!

**NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.**

## A DICTIONARY OF

**Arts, Manufactures and Mines,**

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Honor., Multi, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

**THIS** is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of the science; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysellers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claims, the most profitable.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, in a most interesting and instructive manner, a view of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

70. To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 230 Broadway, New York.

72. To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York, March 11, 1842.

## DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

**THE** authors of this work are respectfully informed, that the publication of the work, in this work, and will continue to be published every number, and will be sent to all subscribers, as soon as they are ready for delivery.

Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post paid, D. APPLETON & CO., 230 Broadway, N. Y.

## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE

#### SPECTATOR.

**THE** Spectator proposes to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will be of great service to the public. It will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capital, and the system of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers the most accurate and reliable information.

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